GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29. 1919 125

CHEER CORP. ESTERLY

MRS. JNO. ESTERLY AND DAUGHTER TO VISIT HIM IN SAN FRANCISCO HOSPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. John Esterly have received a letter from their son, Corporal Esterly, now in the base hospital at Camp Fremont, San Francisco, in which he tells for the first time the nature of his severe wounds, the most serious being a lung wound. He says he has undergone 18 X-ray examinations and the surgeons have decided not to operate at present, but to wait until the healing process is further advanced. This means that he will be detained there for some time and will be in no condition to be granted or enjoy a furlough at home. He writes he is feeling better all the time and it is only a question of time when he will get back to a normal state, meanwhile he is a little discouraged by the long wait and by his absence from home. His mother and sister have therefore decided to visit him and will leave Glendale today about 6 p. m., for San Francisco, taking with them a few little remembrances which the Red Cross wants to send the Corporal and other gifts which his friends in Glendale are delighted to have the opportunity to send him, and which they hope will serve to cheer the tedious hours he must spend in the hospital.

So far as is known to the Red Cross, Corporal Esterly has been more severely wounded than any other soldier who went from Glendale. He is one of the few survivors of those first critical battles on the French front. Glendale honors him and is glad to have an opportunity even in a small way, to show its appreciation of the sacrifices which have been made by this fine young soldier.

THOROUGHLY LOCAL CONCERN

The Glendale Creamery Co., a new partnership composed of Messrs. Smith McMullin and Morse Preeman, has taken over one of the largest independent dairy businesses in this section of the San Fernando valley with which to serve Glendale and contiguous territory.

The wagons of the concern, numbering five, are being redecorated and two replacements made. An auto truck will be used for wholesale deliveries in the city. Three ranches within a mile of each other in the vicinity of Burbank supply the dairy with its raw product, which is pasteurized, bottled and delivered from the Glendale plant. The ranches employ ten men and the plant here in Glendale furnishes a living for 12 families.

The utmost of sanitary conditions and labor-saving devices are used by the Glendale Creamery Co. in the operation of its plant. With the beginning of the next month the firm plans to start a concentrated campaign for new business, having devoted this month to the reorganization of equipment and operating force.

CHANGE AT SANITARIUM

C. H. Jones, of this city, X-ray specialist and leader of the band at the Glendale Sanitarium, is opening a laboratory in the Investment Building at Eighth and Broadway, Los Angeles. He has been connected with the Sanitarium for seven years. This business change will make no alteration in his citizenship as he will still be a resident of Glendale. His place in the Glendale Sanitarium will be taken by Alfred A. Wheeler of the St. Helena Sanitarium, who has been carrying on the same kind of work there.

W. C. T. U. CHANGE

Owing to the illness of guests in the home of Mrs. C. W. Ingledue, where the W. C. T. U. meeting was announced for Friday afternoon, January 31st, the meeting will be held with Mrs. T. L. Brown at 213 N. Louise, near the Baptist Church. An interesting program has been arranged. Mrs. George Gordon, Vice-President of Canada, will speak on "World Federation," and a colored soloist from the Patterson Union of Los Angeles will give original numbers of song and verse. A large attendance is desired. All ladies will be welcome and the meeting will open at 2:30 o'clock.

CHAPLAIN BROUGHER TO SPEAK

Chaplain Russell M. Brougher will speak at the prayer service this evening at the Glendale Baptist Church. Chaplain Brougher is a son of Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church in Los Angeles.

RUSSIAN REALITIES

PROF. ALEXANDER KAUN EXPLAINS RUSSIAN CHARACTER AND IDEALS

The program at the meeting of the Tuesday Afternoon Club was practically confined to the address, "Russian Realities," by Alexander Kaun, himself a Ukranian, and now a professor in the University of Chicago.

He was intensely in earnest and conveyed to the majority of his hearers a better idea of the Russian character and Russian ideals than they had ever possessed before, at the same time throwing illuminating side lights on the more modern history of Russia, particularly during the war. His aim was to create sympathy for his countrymen and show that they are not blindly groping for the impossible; that they are not unfit for self-government. He said the question we naturally ask is:

"How can Russia be trusted with self-government, how transformed into a self-governing democracy?"

He answered the question by saying:

"Russia has known such government for generations, even centuries. This is not generally known because until recently the only Russia known outside was Imperial Russia, official Russia. Very few knew anything of that silent mass which formed the real Russia. To understand Russia one must know that 86 per cent. of the population are agricultural peasants. They are the backbone of the people, the silent Russia not known to the world. They have had their own system of government that has existed for many generations, quite different from the system of government practiced in Petrograd—the village community. In this little world of his own the peasant lived a life not only different from official life, but in defiance of that life.

"In spite of the efforts to destroy this system by encouraging drunkenness and keeping the people illiterate, the village retained its independence and its purity of administration of justice, its communal system of owning land, its communal system of administering justice and of taxation.

"The average peasant cannot conceive of private ownership. He says: 'The land is God's. It only belongs to the man who tills it for the time he tills it.' Land and the peasant are the same things. This conviction of the peasant is not a theory, not a doctrine taught, but is an every-day reality. He does not know the name 'communism.' He practices it without knowing.

"In the same way there has never been any ill discrimination. They elect judges and perform justice in such a manner that there is never any dissension. It is the common will of the people enforced for many generations. What is more natural than that they should desire to extend this government to a state-wide or a nation-wide system?"

He then spoke of the sense of liberty, freedom and equality inherent in the breast of the peasant, saying:

"He treats every human being with equal respect. He does not acknowledge any superior or inferior. If a peasant addresses his master he remains erect and retains his dignity, and it is the same if he addresses a convict, who is considered not as an inferior, but an unfortunate. Isn't this an illustration of ideal freedom

(Continued on Page 2)

AN APPRECIATION

JESSICA MAY MOCK
Died January 19, 1919,
In the Service of Her Country
At Mare Island Naval Station

One of Glendale's War Heroines; and not that alone, but a heroine of every day, the steady pull, where 'tis most hard of all to be brave and true.

She was one whose soul always answered to the call of Duty, and whether to God, her family, employer, or her country, in whose service she gave her life as nobly as any of our "Boys," the clear compelling call to Duty was never unheard or unheeded. What more can one give to a cause, or for an ideal, than one's self? And she gave her self without stint to Duty, which to her seemed the paramount issue, and who shall point a nobler way? Or a clearer path to Glory, tho' rough and steep at times.

She was a sweet, Christian girl and recognized as such by all who knew her lovely character.

Her sorrowing family and friends may take comfort in the thought that "they sorrow not as those who have no hope," for well they know she has heard the matchless words of her Master, which will greet those whose Duty is fulfilled, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

A FRIEND.

WAREHOUSES BURSTING WITH FOOD

FIGURES COVERING COLD STORAGE PLANTS SHOW ENORMOUS AMOUNTS AND PRICES AT WAR-TIME LEVEL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Figures covering sixty-six New York State warehouses show they are bulging with food while prices still maintain their war-time level.

Tremendous quantities of food have accumulated in storage during the last year, and if released would result in an immediate drop in retail prices, according to experts. Among the items shown by the figures are: Six and one-half million pounds of frozen beef in storage a year ago, against over nine million pounds now in storage; pork, including lard and lard substitutes, totalled 7,166,000 pounds, against 1,633,000 pounds a year ago. The amount of mutton and lamb in storage has doubled in the last year.

A year ago there were in storage five and one-fourth million pounds of chickens, and now the figure is nearly twelve million pounds.

Although this year's turkey prices set a record, four and one-half million pounds are now in storage, against 698,000 pounds a year ago.

It is expected that pressure will be brought to bear to force this food on the market.

New York, Jan. 29.—P. Q. Foy, reputed as a national authority on market conditions, told the United Press today that food speculators now hold the greatest stock of edibles in the nation's history, but prices are higher than ever before.

There is 85 per cent more mutton and lamb in storage in the country now than in 1914, and 65 per cent more pork, he said. Foy predicts that a catastrophe to speculators is impending.

OPPOSE REGULATION AND LICENSING

GOVERNMENT AID TO SMALL PACKERS IS URGED UPON HOUSE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 29.—Thomas Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., meat packers, today urged the House interstate commerce committee to oppose the bills for regulating and licensing of all packers. He advocated government aid for the small packers instead of restricting the large concerns.

TREATIES PRIOR TO ARMISTICE VOID

ADOPTION OF 14 POINTS AND INDORSEMENT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS WIPES OUT PREVIOUS "UNDERSTANDINGS"

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 29.—The world's leading international law expert today declared that all secret treaties between nations made prior to the entry of the United States into the war had been rendered void by the signing of the armistice, the adoption of President Wilson's fourteen points and other principles, and the indorsement of a league of nations.

Experts hold that the armistice supersedes all previous agreements and is the only treaty that the peace conference can consider.

The formation of a league of nations presupposes that "old understandings" be cancelled, they say.

Reports have been published that England and Japan have a secret treaty giving Japan the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Japan is still fighting for these islands, but it is believed she cannot win them in the peace conference. The pact of London provides for Italian territorial concessions, but Italy is understood to have agreed already that her frontiers be regulated on the basis of nationality.

SENATOR JOHNSON CHALLENGES LODGE

ANNOUNCES THAT PROGRESSIVES WILL NOT SUBSCRIBE TO HIS PROGRAM OR DOCTRINES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Johnson of California, speaking in the Senate today, definitely split with Senator Lodge, leader of the Republicans, on the question of future governmental policies. He attacked Lodge's program, which had been generally accepted as the republican program, and announced that the Progressives would advocate bringing home American soldiers, the restoration of American democracy, the restoration of free speech, a program to get American business into normal channels, and the Americanization of American social and economic life.

He declared he will not subscribe to Senator Lodge's doctrine that it is the duty of the United States to preserve order in the smaller and less powerful nations.

AERIAL EXPRESS SERVICE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

New York, Jan. 29.—The Aero Club of America announced today that the American Express Company is preparing to institute aerial express service.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED

Washington, Jan. 29.—Acting Secretary of State Polk today signed a proclamation that national prohibition has been ratified. A group of prohibition leaders witnessed the signing.

GLENDALE'S NEEDS

G. G. D. ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES TELEPHONE TROUBLES, LEGISLATION, MAIL SERVICE

Ten-cent toll for telephone conversation to Los Angeles, as announced by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company to its Glendale exchange subscribers, will not be put in effect Sunday, February 1, 1919, according to City Attorney W. E. Evans in an informal speech before the Greater Glendale Development Association at the Victor Cafe rooms last night.

Plans for a mass meeting next Tuesday night to be held in the Glendale Union High School Auditorium also were made by the Development Association. Hon. John Robert White, assemblyman from this section of Los Angeles county, will be the principal speaker at this meeting. He will outline proposed legislation before the California legislature.

Talking to the members of the local association last night, Mr. White stated there are more than 1700 bills before the house, many of which he would like to have an expression upon from the people whom he represents. The mass meeting next Tuesday night is called for 8:00 o'clock.

Mr. Norton Wells presided as chairman and in the early moments of the two-hour session, Mr. W. B. Kirk announced that the committee of which he was chairman had secured a promise of the local jitney-bus operators to meet Southern Pacific trains stopping at the Glendale station in the former Tropico section.

A motion made by Dr. Henry Harrower was unanimously carried in which a committee is to be named for the investigation of mail service between Los Angeles and the Glendale branch office. Quite a few difficulties are said to have been experienced by local people in the matter of delivery and forwarding of mail through this sub-station, and it is with the idea of mutually ironing out the wrinkles in the present system that the matter is to be taken up with Postmaster Harrington Brown of Los Angeles.

In brief, Attorney Evans' statement regarding the telephone situation follows:

"The California State Railroad Commission has entered an order inhibiting the telephone company from invoking the proposed 10-cent toll charge to Los Angeles from Glendale. The telephone company officials have been notified of the order, and have consented to comply with its provisions pending further adjustments of telephone rates in California.

"The ten-cent toll will not be in effect," continued Mr. Evans. "No charges will be made unless a new ruling other than Bulletin 22 of the United States Telephone administration goes into effect. The general situation in California at large pending on Bulletin 22 will have to be reviewed, according to the present agreement before the toll rate here can be put in effect."

During the course of Mr. Evans' talk, questions brought to light the fact that the letter published in yesterday's Evening News, purported to have been written by David J. Lewis, one of a committee appointed by the government administration, in which he outlined the Glendale telephone toll situation is incorrect in three out of four of its premises.

Assemblyman White told several interesting experiences of life in the legislature and stated he had presented a skeleton bill into which can be written clauses satisfying the Greater Glendale Improvement Association desire to limit the powers of the State Railroad Commission in breaking franchise contracts between municipalities and corporations.

Great praise for the present governor of California and his policy of economy as outlined in his speech before the legislature at their opening session was given by Mr. White in his talk last night. He was heartily applauded by the two score of representative citizens present.

NEWS OF HOWARD BRADLEY

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bradley, of 533 Oak St., are in receipt of a letter from their son, Howard H. Bradley, stating he was leaving for the same station in Cuba where he had spent nine months. He returned to the States in September and was stationed at Quantico, Virginia, where he took a course in machine gunnery and was made instructor in same. At the signing of the armistice he, with his company, had overseas equipment and was ready for sailing.

He has expected his discharge, but instead was again sent to Cuba, leaving January 17th. He took a transport at Norfolk and put in at Charleston, S. C., where he went ashore and sent a few lines home. He is in 197th Co., 2d Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps.

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

ATTENDANCE NORMAL AND ALL ACTIVITIES ARE BEING RESUMED

Business Manager Irving Oliver reports that attendance at the High School, which reopened Monday, is practically normal. While a few students have dropped out for the first semester lured by a good job, or perhaps because they had not stamina enough to keep up their school work by home study, their places in a measure have been taken by new comers. It is expected that those who have dropped by the wayside will return when the second half-year opens in February.

Most of the teachers were on hand Monday. Miss Darsie, who had an attack of influenza during the interval of closing, is about recovered and will be back again in a day or two. Miss Daisy Wilson, whose throat was operated upon, is also about recovered and will soon be in school.

Miss Terry reports that rehearsals have been resumed on the Junior Class Play, "Mr. Bob," and that it will be given in the near future.

The Evening News announced recently that members of the Pomona debating team would visit Glendale Friday night to debate on the league question, "Should the Railroads Be Returned to Private Ownership?" That plan has been changed because two of Pomona's team are down with influenza. The Glendale boys will go to Santa Monica, while debaters from Hollywood High will come to Glendale for the Friday night contest. These changes will remove from the list of judges Harlan Palmer of Hollywood and his place will be taken by Mr. Clewe, debating coach of Jefferson High. This debate will take place Friday night and will be open to the public which is cordially invited to enjoy it.

The mid-year commencement program has not yet been arranged. In other years the seniors have given a class play and then a class night. This year the two will be combined in a dramatization of the class will and class prophecy.

THE DOUBLE SHUFFLE

WAR DEPARTMENT'S ECCENTRIC ACTIONS NOT RELISHED BY THE BOYS

The War Department seems to be using some of the divisions overseas as if they were not coherent bodies but simply masses of soldiers to be scattered at will. The 40th, for instance, was stationed all over France, apparently, and when ready for demobilization was still further broken up, most of the boys coming home, among them the 143d Artillery. Just before the latter left for the port of embarkation, about a hundred members of the 158th Ambulance Corps, boys who fully expected to be sent home with their comrades, were detached and sent from Mognecourt on the Marne, nearly 100 miles southeast, through St. Dizier, Bar-le-duc, Neufchateau and the St. Mihiel sector, to Bazailles-sur-Meuse (as we would say it Bazailles on the Meuse river), where there is located one of the largest hospitals in France. A few days later this detachment was moved to another hospital at Is sur Tille. (Is on the Tille river). This tearing away of the lonesome hundred from the comrades they had camped with so many months at Kearny, traveled overseas with and bunked with in various parts of England and France, and the separation from the officers of their immediate command whom they had grown to love and respect, was a severe wrench but they submitted as cheerfully as they could, because it was duty. But two of the Glendale boys were in this little detachment, Guy Pixley and Farris Brown. One day while the latter was going over some papers in his capacity of clerk of the detachment he saw the name Glendale on one of the numerous documents before him. An examination of the paper revealed that the Glendale named was in California and a further perusal showed that it referred to Geo. Hewitt, of Gardena Ave. It was an order for him to be taken off the train carrying wounded men to a port of embarkation and placed in the hospital for further treatment before being sent on. Is, where the detachment is now located, is near Domremy, the birthplace of Jeanne D'Arc, or, as we call her, Joan of Arc.

The Epworth League of the West Glendale M. E. Church, is giving a "cobweb social" Friday evening. A good time is assured and everybody is invited.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair, light to heavy frost.

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919

GLENDALE BOYS RETURN FROM "OVER THERE"

The peaked cap, the wrap leggins, the gold service stripes—all indicative of overseas service with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe—are to be seen on soldiers returning to their homes here at the present time.

Glendale young men have been "coming back" from "over there," as well as from camps and stations over here, in groups of three or four or more a day for the month past.

Sleek, staunch, sophisticated articles these boys of Glendale are. Not the painfully innocent youth which played around our school grounds a year or two ago, but men of the world—they having travelled and seen the world and its people as the world is.

And all, every last one of them, would forever make Glendale a home if that be possible. Presently, however, several are casting about for employment. Profitable work may lead these young men of ours away from home hearths once again unless efforts are made to offer inducements equal to those of other places.

The situation to be met here, as elsewhere, is that of placing a generation of men in congenial work—trained and experienced men—who only yesterday, seemingly, were in that awkward age of learning how to do things.

Therefore, it is called to the attention of the many citizens of Glendale who are in positions of executive capacity, that these soldiers, coming as they do from a community of education and refinement, are not common labor clay, and in the ranks of the army they have held commissioned and non-commissioned offices and other duties of trust so that they have learned how to work most efficiently.

All of these men are eagerly ambitious. They want not charity. They crave only the opportunity, the chance to make good.

TO PRESERVE SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Otto H. Kahn, in addressing the Rutgers Alumni Association, proposed that steps be taken to preserve in book form 500 letters from American soldiers and sailors that best bespeak the American spirit in the war. Mr. Kahn said:

"The book of American glory contains no nobler pages than those which record the superb heroism of our fighting men in the war now so happily concluded, and the passion of patriotic devotion which everywhere exalted the men and women of many races who make up America.

"We have seen humanity at its highest and greatest. We may not indulge the hope that we shall be able permanently to maintain ourselves at the level of thought, feeling and action to which we were lifted by the force of a lofty inspiration. But we do earnestly hope, and surely we shall not fail to strive, that some, at least, of the things the nation has gained spiritually will remain as enduring attainments. And we trust we shall find, many of us, as these solemn years recede, that in our individual souls we have stored up assets which will remain permanent possessions.

"I have had occasion to read numerous letters written by officers and men of our army from their cantonments here and abroad, from the steamers which carried them to Europe, from hospitals and from the firing lines. These letters bear the stamp and impress of a great time. They are toucted with a great spirit. Some of them in their sentiment, their views and their expressions are of exalted and touching beauty.

"The boys who wrote them were on their way to look death in the face or had just come from encountering him without flinching. They saw things differently from what they had ever seen them before or will ever see them again. All the pettinesses, the make-believes, the conventionalities of existence, had fallen away. They recognized true meanings, true values and true proportions. They were lifted out of and above themselves. Things were revealed to them. They struck depths, they found words, they rose to heights which were not accessible to them before, and probably will not be accessible to them again.

"These letters are not only in the true sense of the term human documents, of the rarest value, but emanating as they do from writers of the widest diversity of birth, upbringing, occupation and race, they are a supreme demonstration of the workings of the crucible which is America, and of the irresistibly compelling power of its appeal and spirit, upon those who are brought within its orbit. They are proof conclusive of the theory of America; they are both assurance and admonition for the future.

"They are spontaneous and moving manifestations of the noble qualities latent in American youth, unknown, stifled, suppressed or denied too often, unfortunately, in the ordinary routine of life, but leaping forth eagerly in response to a great call. They ought to be made known and accessible as widely as possible in a form which will make them permanent national possessions, so that their spirit may speak forever to the American people.

"I should like, therefore, to throw out the suggestion whether a scheme roughly on the following lines might not be found practicable:

"A national committee to be constituted, composed of a small number of distinguished and eminently qualified men. This committee would invite those who have received soldiers' letters which they believe to be noteworthy in the sense I have tried to indicate, to send such letters or copies of them to sub-committees designated from each state.

"A selection would then be made, of say five hundred letters, and these would be published in a volume, the proceeds from the sale of which would go to some suitable purpose commemorative of the war. (Or, instead of one national committee, it might be found appropriate to have the Governor of each state appoint a committee and have each state publish a volume of letters from its sons.)

"Such a volume—a 'golden book' in truth—would be a fitting memorial for our noble dead, and an inspiration and a solemn admonition for those now living and for generations who will come after them."

Why Patronize Outside Concerns When Glendale Has Its Own Creamery Company

Guaranteeing Pure Whole Milk and Cream

DELIVERED FRESH MORNING AND EVENING, TWELVE TO THIRTY-SIX HOURS SOONER THAN OUTSIDE CONCERNS

Grade A—Pasteurized in the bottle same day as delivered.

Grade A—Raw, from tuberculin tested cows.

SPECIAL BABY MILK

Also daily churned butter and buttermilk. We have the most sanitary and modernly equipped plant in the valley. Always open to the public.

Glendale Creamery Co.

MacMULLIN & PREEMAN, Proprietors.
(Formerly MacMullin Sanitary Dairy.)

Creamery and Ranch Same Place, 755 West Doran Street.

SUNSET 154. HOME 1003

GIVE US A TRIAL

RUSSIAN REALITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

which enables him to respect himself and respect his fellow-beings without wishing to subjugate other human beings or worship other human beings?"

The readiness of the Russian to make great sacrifices for an ideal was then touched upon. Prof. Kaun declared that since its very beginning in 1825 the leaders of the Revolution have been members of the privileged classes, though it demanded the abolition of all the privileges of private ownership. "Does not this show how far above class and personal interest the Russian ideal is?" he asked.

"The Intelligencia" were then referred to and described as a body of men and women who since the end of the 18th century have spent their lives, freedom, time and force for the people, who went to live among them to sacrifice and die for them. Kerensky was mentioned as of this class, and Lenine, who was of noble family, he said.

The readiness of the Russian people for self-sacrifice was declared to be the explanation of their conduct in the war. Even after the deposition of the Czar they remained to fight for the democracy of the world inspired by their faith in the words of Kerensky, but when the President of the United States was the only one of the allies to make a frank statement of disinterested purposes, they lost faith. He showed their heroism as soldiers in the face of betrayal by their own Court which kept supplies from reaching the army and intrigued with Germany until Germany supposed she had nothing to fear from Russia, and could throw her entire strength against the allies; but how, lacking adequate ammunition and guns enough for only one man in ten, Russia nevertheless so harrassed the German and Austrian frontiers that Germany was forced to withdraw forces and inaugurate the Russian campaign which enabled the allies and particularly the United States to prepare for resistance and victory. Russia, he insisted, had played her part and an honorable part in the war. He described her topography of vast plains, with two main ports of entry Archangel and Vladivostok 2000 and 4000 miles from the front—making it impossible for the allies to transport arms and ammunition even had they been able to spare such equipment. The average arrival of ships in Russia during the first three years of war was 1500 annually, he said, against an average in Great Britain of 2200 weekly.

He stated that since the beginning of 1915 the Imperial Russian government had tried more than once to conclude a separate peace with Germany and had even tried to create revolution at home to make a protest for withdrawal, but the Russians were an unit against Germany and the Prussian Autocracy.

The Russian government starved the people and even used the machine guns furnished for the army by the allies against the people to provoke a revolution. He declared that eight million Russians had given their lives on the battlefields or more than all the allies combined.

Referring again to the vast plains of Russia which have left her undefended, he said: "She has been invaded time and again and she has always welcomed foreign influences in art, in literature, in religious ideas. She has taken them, has universalized them and then given them back to humanity. As an illustration of this re-creation he referred to the Russian novel which had no existence until 1815 and which in one generation developed such names as Gogal Tourgenieff Tolstoi. The Russian ballet was also mentioned as distinctively Russian yet combining the art of all schools from Greece and the Orient to the Modern Occident.

In like manner, he suggested, Russia may be blindly striving to digest world political ideals and solve the great social problem, how to harmonize the individual desire with the good of the State and the Nation.

"Russia," he said, "has been an attentive student, has watched the development of other nations, has been listening with beating heart. She heard the Declaration of Independence, heard the principles of the French Revolution and has seen in the end that however important the transformation has been, those principles still remain principles not realities. The Russians have learned that to be termed a democracy does not necessarily mean to be one. Russia wants to make that word real."

The lecturer then described the soviet, which he said in theory is the most democratic institution in the world. It means that the voter governs himself. In other governments a member of parliament has the privilege of deliberation. The member of a local soviet has no such choice. He has to vote in the way his voters have instructed him to vote. If a new problem arises, members have to go back and get instructions. In theory it is wonderfully democratic and responsive to the orders of the people, but he admitted that as practiced now in Russia, this theoretical democracy is not made a reality.

The speaker then referred to the Bolsheviki who have usurped Russia saying they are not anarchists, anarchy meaning the absence of government, whereas Bolsheviki have too much government. They are narrow in their ideals and make class distinctions opposed to the national thought, which is above class interests. The Bolsheviki are, numerically, he said, very small, and will not have the following of the peasant class representing the 86 per cent. of the population, which he said was more truly represented by what is known as the Social Revolutionists. These Socialists, he said, have broadened the western idea, have adapted it to local conditions and have made it broader, more human, more universal. They are not working for a class, but for the betterment of mankind and improvement of society. Whenever Russia has had a chance to vote, she has elected an overwhelming number of Social Revolutionists, he said.

He ended with a high tribute to President Wilson, voicing the disappearance of his own fear that the old school diplomacy of Europe would over-rule Wilson's program and his growing hope of its ultimate success and of the realization of the President's recommendation that the factions of Russia be permitted to come together to discuss and decide their own fate, adding:

"In the sixth of President Wilson's fourteen points, the one in which he demands the evacuation of all troops, we see a pledge that this republic of yours will be sister democracy, a helping sister to Russia, the newest republic of the old world."

Business and Other Matters

At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Kaun for his illuminating address, and the audience sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The secretary then read a resolution which had been adopted by the Executive Board of the Club indorsing President Wilson's program for the League of Nations, to be ratified or rejected by the Club. It was unanimously adopted with instructions to the secretary to transmit a copy to the President and to our local representative in Congress.

Mrs. Danford, City Librarian, announced a weekly book-review at the library at 2:30 on Mondays for the purpose of acquainting patrons with the new books as they arrive and also for the purpose of receiving suggestions from readers for the betterment of the library.

The President announced that the Philanthropic Committee would give members another opportunity to bring jellies and canned fruit for the Children's Hospital and the King's Daughters' Day Nursery in Los Angeles and that contributions would be received at the next meeting.

The President also explained that the Victory Teas planned for the support of the Furlough Homes, had been abandoned because the signing of the armistice had done away with the necessity for them, and that the money raised last year, $121.00, would be turned over to the Y. M. C. A. fund.

The president also referred to the vacant chair of Mrs. Menzo Williams, for many years a valued and very active member of the Club, whose loss had been indicated by the Decoration Committee in the draping of a chair with the emblems of mourning.

The afternoon closed with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furniture of six-room bungalow, No. 319 North Kenwood St. Owner there Saturday, February 1st. 125t3*

FOR SALE—Large oak, roll top office desk and chair, good as new, $20. R. A. Siple, Glendale 717-R. 125t2*

FOR SALE — Modern, seven-room bungalow and two sleeping porches. Lot 60x135. Price for a few days, $3,500. Glendale 717-R. 125t3*

FOR SALE—Two gas plates, one two-burner and one three-burner. Tel. 948-J. 125t2

FOR SALE—160-Egg Sure hatch incubator for sale at half price, only $9.50. 402 E. Dryden. 125t2*

FOR SALE—Fifty or 100 ft. front at 306 N. Jackson St. with modern bungalow, hardwood floors, built-in effects; fruit. See owner on premises or phone Glendale 1220. Will consider lot or small acreage as part payment. 124t3

FOR SALE—Two-cylinder Maxwell, with all equipment, just as it came out of factory, for less than $100. Car is in good running condition. Will make fine truck. Call 1320. 125t2

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Oliver two-horse plow; one Planet one-horse cultivator. Call 443 Salem St., Glendale, or phone Glendale 549-M. 124t6*

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red cockerels for breeding; and laying pullets. Glendale 1389-J. 124t5

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs and baby chicks from heavy utility stock, both Leghorns and Anconas. 1236 So. Glendale Ave. Tel. Gl. 1287-W. 124t5

FOR SALE—Beautiful Golden Seabright and three pretty young hens. Glendale 707-W. 124t2*

FOR SALE—Fulton baby buggy and go-cart. Phone Glen. 1520-J. 123t3

FOR SALE—Nice little home place with four-room house and bath. Lot over 300 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, improved street, fruit and flowers. Price is $1500, and will accept payments of $15.00 per month. Vacant. Just right for chickens and garden. SEE IT. No. 831 North Louise St. 123tf

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow on Milford St., near Pacific avenue, with garage. W. J. Clendenin, 212 Orange St. 121t6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 acres two miles off State highway, 33 miles from Los Angeles. California house, 16x40 feet, some young fruit, three barbed wire fencing, never-failing spring, some timber large and small, auto-road to place. 1,000-ft. elevation, foothill, rolling-land, deep, dark, loose soil brings a yearly crop. Irrigation not required. Open surroundings, home-like. Mail delivered at door. Stores near by. Twelve miles from Owensmouth. Good and well-to-do neighbors. Price $3,500.00. About 15 acres in cultivation. I want from one to five acres of equal value. Will not assume over $500.00. Near Glendale or Lankershim. Frank T. Davis, Owner, No. 956½ Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Cal. 126t6

FOR SALE—CHEAP—New Zealand rabbits and hutches. Apply 915 S. Brand. Glendale 375-W. 125t1

GOATS—Coming fresh this month and next bred to registered stock, bargains. Glendale Goat Exchange, 1113 E. Harvard. 119tf

GOAT FOR SALE—Be fresh in 3 weeks. $35. Call 1001 E. Palmer. Phone Glendale 61-M. 125t3

FOR SALE—Fine wheeled chair never been used. No reasonable offer refused. Mrs. Hall, Providencia and Flower, Burbank. 125t3

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DR. RALPH W. LUSBY
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Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
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Dramatic Art and Dancing
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Studio rented for private theatricals, parties, dances and lodge work.

FERTILIZER—Now is the time to fertilize your lawns, flowers and gardens. Get your fertilizer from White's dairy, phone Burbank Green 24. Address Route A, Box 283, Burbank. 76tf

FOR SALE—New, modern, well-built bungalow, six rooms. Built-in effects, gas furnaces, large lot, garage with cement floor. Lawn and parking in. Terms to suit. Call Glendale 2205-J. 125t4

FOR SALE—Forty acres, none better. Want auto. Make your own terms on balance. $75 per acre, Coachella Valley. Howe. Gl. 297-J. 122tf

WANTED

RING UP YOUNG, THE REPAIR MAN, Glde. 276-R, to repair your plumbing, stoves and heaters and to do all kinds of repairing. I guarantee my work. 123t6*

Wanted Second hand BICYCLES and BICYCLE FRAMES.
KIRK'S BICYCLE STORE
141 S. BRAND BLVD.

WANTED — Middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper in widower's home or would manage apartment house. Also competent cook. Phone Glendale 196-R. 124t3

WANTED—Girls and women. Glendale Laundry. 124tf

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 296tf

LOST

LOST—Somewhere in Glendale, Firestone tire. Finder call Glendale 90. Reward. 125t2

LOST—Gold bar pin, chased leaves and sardonyx in center. Keepsake. Finder return to 616 N. Columbus. 125t1*

FOUND

FOUND — A breastpin. Prove property, owner may have the same. Phone 1218-J. 125t1*

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—Calvin Whiting, 110 S. Brand. 88tf.

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—$800 Glendale lot for five-passenger auto. No junk. 218 N. Central Ave., Glendale. 123t6*

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two modern houses, 5-room, $15; 4-room, $10 per month. Call 439 S. Pacific Ave. Home 2224. 122tf

FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 71tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. $2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

FOR RENT—Several houses, unfurnished; also five-room house for sale. Splendid fruit trees. Valuable lot. One block from car line. $1800, half down, balance on $15.00 monthly payments. Especially good value. E. H. Kerker, 136 N. Brand. Glendale 108. 124t2

Palace Grand THEATRE

TONIGHT

Clara Kimball Young

—IN—

"The Road Through the Dark"

Also Lyons-Moran Comedy

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30

Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45

Fansel DYE WORKS None Better

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Also Insurance at same rate for 20 years past.

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Delivered fresh morning and evening seven hours after milking.

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FIRE INSURANCE

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Personals

Mrs. Sarah Ward, of South Pacific avenue, is spending some time at El Segundo with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Edmondson were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood, yesterday. Their daughter, Miss Edmondson, is very ill of influenza at the French Hospital in Los Angeles.

An all-day conference of the First District Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will be held Thursday, January 30th, at Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles, and will be open to the public. The list of speakers includes Elizabeth McManus. Mrs. Harvey Trowbridge, Mrs. W. A. Gallentine, Mrs. Trotter and Dr. George Kengcott.

An informal evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Johnson, of 328 West Colorado street, Tuesday, January 28th. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. G. Phillips, Victor W. Daniels and Miss Eva Daniels. Music and conversation occupied the guests during the altogether delightful evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank, who recently sold their home at 340 West Doran street, where they have lived for seven years, are moving today to 356 Patterson street. They had planned to go to Los Angeles to reside, but when they began to look for a house there they saw so many influenza signs it altered their inclination and they decided to remain here.

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. George D. McDill, of 1451 E. Wilson avenue, in the loss of their son, Louis A. McDill, who died Monday at a Los Angeles hospital, of a complication of disorders. He is also mourned by a sister, Mary E. McDill. Funeral services are being held this afternoon at the Little Church of the Flowers in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, Chairman of the local Red Cross, is directing attention to a drive which is to be made by the Pacific Division for subscribers to the Red Cross Magazine. A special opportunity is now being given to members of the organization to secure this valuable monthly by payment of $1, in addition to their subscription to the Red Cross. Mrs. Bartlett hopes many Glendale members will avail themselves of this chance and leave their subscriptions at the headquarters on Brand boulevard.

Willis A. Heald, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Heald, of 308 E. Lomita avenue, left Tuesday for an extended visit with his only sister, Mrs. A. A. DeBerry, of San Angelo, Texas, and the former home of the family previous to coming to Glendale nine years ago. This leaves the father and mother feeling rather lonesome as it is the first time in their home life that their children were all gone at one time. The older son, Wagoner D. Ellsworth Heald is with the 3d Army now at Coblenz, Germany.

Miss Lilian Hahn and her mother, Mrs. Hahn, of Omaha, arrived in Glendale Saturday evening and at the present time are guests in the home of Mrs. C. E. Byrkit on Belmont street. They expect to take an apartment and spend the winter in Southern California. Mrs. Hahn's daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Blackburn, of Omaha, are property owners in Glendale and have spent several winters here where they have many friends. Miss Hahn and her mother are delighted with Glendale and say that its beauties have not been at all exaggerated by Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Musseter of Victor, Iowa, spent the week-end in this city as the guest of Mrs. Lida Border, of Kenwood street. On Friday night Mrs. Border arranged in their honor for a reunion of former residents of Victor, her guest list including Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, Miss Mary Patrick of Santa Barbara, the house guest of Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Wash Hunt and sister, Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Blackburn. Monday Mrs. Border and her guests were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett with an automobile trip to Pasadena and a sight-seeing tour of the San Fernando valley.

COLUMBUS AVE. P.-T. A.

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Columbus Avenue School will meet Thursday at 3:15 at the school building. Mrs. E. Johnson will speak on "Those Who Have Fallen by the Way." Every mother is urged to be present. There will be Red Cross sewing.

MRS. BELUE.
Chairman of Publicity.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGING—Done in Glendale, Mrs. L. B. Noble, 205 E. Harvard, or leave orders at Williams' Dry Goods Store. 119t8*

IF Your clothes get greasy, dirty and shabby-looking, we'll fix them. Fifteen years' experience. Ask for our man to call. Good work and service. Phone: Glen. 207, Blue 220

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Everyone Should Drink TREE TEA

If you like BLACK TEA Ask for CEYLON

If you like GREEN TEA Ask for JAPAN

JUST THINK OF IT

One Pound 16 oz. Full Weight

49c

Half Pound 8oz. Full Weight 25c

YOU SAVE MONEY AND BUY THE BEST TEA IN THE LAND

DEATH OF MR. MALONEY

Friends whom she made during her stay in Glendale will learn with regret of the sorrow that has come to Mrs. Maloney, who came here a few weeks ago with her husband, a capitalist of Tulsa, Okla., who took treatment at the Glendale Sanitarium, residing meanwhile with his wife in the home of A. Ambrosini on Jackson street. The return of the Ambrosinis made it necessary for them to relinquish the cottage and they went to Long Beach where they had quite a colony of friends. Mr. Maloney died there Monday. He was the father of several sons, three of whom were in service until the armistice was signed.

STATE NEWS

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Unless America takes some means of conserving her petroleum supplies she will find her sources depleted within ten years, according to figures compiled by the government, through the Smithsonian Institution. It is computed that at the present rate of consumption of petroleum products, the world's present apparent and probable future sources of supply will be exhausted in 30 years. This time would be shortened to about 10 years if the present rate of increase of consumption continues. To prevent this, Assemblyman Carter, Los Angeles, has offered a resolution in the legislature, memorializing congress to prohibit the exportation from the U. S. of any petroleum product. The proposal will doubtless meet with bitter opposition from the great producing petroleum concerns, five of which operate in California. The U. S., Carter asserts, now furnishes two-thirds of the world's petroleum supply. California produces one-third of the entire output of the United States or two-ninths of the world's supply.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Mount Hamilton.—Star gazing is a perilous occupation, according to Professor W. W. Campbell. Professor Campbell, who is in charge of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, has appealed to the board of regents for protection against careless and unrestricted hunters. Stray bullets are endangering life and property here. The regents have placed Mount Hamilton under the jurisdiction of the state fish and game commission, which is expected to act toward making the "hill" safe for star gazing.

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—One of the biggest land deals made in Butte county in many years was the sale of 3,166 acres for $300,000 to James H. Jones of Chico and W. A. Yocum of Gridley. The land comprises part of the famous Leland Stanford, one of the largest grain ranches in California.

YUBA CITY, Cal.—Under the hallucination that he had been delegated to move the Capitol of the United States, known to him as the White House, to Nicolaus near here, William J. Shelley was taken into custody by Sheriff B. B. Hanford, adjudged insane by the lunacy commission and committed to the insane asylum at Stockton.

WILLOWS, Cal.—Bulk handling of grain in California is growing in favor as a saver of labor, time and jute bags. The raising of the price of the last mentioned to 32 cents has somewhat fostered adoption of grain bins for storage purposes. Experts declare that use of the grain bins for the storing of wheat and the handling it in the bulk will go a long way to replenishing grain shortage. It has been officially estimated that in excess of 10 per cent. of California wheat is lost by reason of handling and storing in sacks.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — On behalf of a chiropractic college in his district, Assemblyman Baker, Los Angeles, has introduced in the legislature a bill creating a state Board of Chiropractic Examiners, to serve without salary. The bill also provides the terms under which chiropractors may be licensed in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A pension system similar to the California Teachers' Pension plan, for county employes has been endorsed by the Los Angeles supervisors and the legislature will be asked to make the plan a law. Employes of county governments, under this plan, would pay $4 monthly into a pension fund after having served ten years in a county employ. When the employe reached the age of 70 he would be allowed to draw a pension of $500 annually.

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—That gum left in public places spread considerable disease is the opinion of the health authorities of Marysville. A cleanup ordered by city authorities, who declare all mouth inhabitating bacteria find a happy haven in gum collection, was made of theatres and public places here. An estimated year's supply of gum was discovered.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Senator W. H. Adams claims that dogs are a sure index to a farmer's wealth, in discussing the bill to tax dogs out of existence. He maintains that he can tell how prosperous a rancher is by the number of dogs he has. "If a farmer does not have a dog about his home, he is rich," said Adams. "If he has one dog he is prospering. If he has two dogs, he has a note in the bank that he is having trouble in meeting If he has three dogs he is poverty stricken, and if more he is already booked for the poor-house."

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—When women's suffrage was adopted in California, the framers of the law were too literal about the proposition. They forgot that women might be called to serve on juries, and that juries might sometimes be locked up overnight. To correct this oversight, Assemblyman Odals, Lemcore, introduced a bill providing suitable accommodations for women members of juries.

BERKELEY, Cal.—Influenza evidently has not made serious inroads on education. The opening of the second semester of the University of California showed an increase of nearly five hundred in attendance with 4896 students enrolled. The total registration is expected to top the five thousand mark before the end of this week.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"I live in a town where there are 21 widows, six maiden ladies and a great many girls of marriageable age," writes Mrs. Alice M. West, aged 50, to the county marriage license bureau. "The only eligible man in the place has just died." She appealed to the marriage license bureau to forward letters from all eligibles. The name of the town Mrs. West did not reveal but said it was in Southern California.

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GLENDALE LAUNDRY

Tel. Glendale 1630

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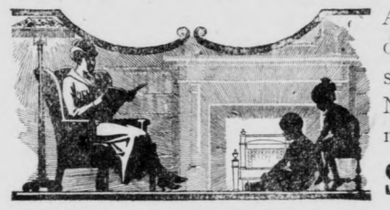

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$2.40 Per Cwt.
10 Pounds 25c

Fancy Santa Clara Prunes, small but full of sugar, 9-100 size, at 10c lb.
Extra Choice Unpeeled Dried Peaches ..... 15c lb.

Extra Special for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

On Genuine Imported Italian Olive Oil, of which we have quite a large stock and which we will offer to our customers at prices below present market quotations. VITA SOLE BRAND.

Pints ..... 75c Quarts $1.40
Half Gallons ..... $2.60 Gallons $5.00

It will pay you to buy several cans at these prices.

SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER (in bulk)

Two Pounds 15c

You will find this the cheapest way to buy Washing Powder and we guarantee satisfaction.

BUTTER

Bulk Peanut Butter, lb 25c
Bulk Apple Butter, lb 18c
Heinz Style C Apple Butter, 32 Ounces 57c
Lippincott's No. 15 Apple Butter 25c

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ANOTHER "LOOK-SEE"

FURTHER SIGHTSEEING EXPERIENCES OF MAJ. GEORGE W. LEE IN WAR ZONE

(Continued from Tuesday)

From our short stop here we went on to the Cathedral. This is not so damaged in outline as the one at Soissons, though the roof is almost entirely gone and really only the shell of masonry walls is left. Connected with it is what apparently had been a religious community building of some sort, also with its obvious former beauty, and even magnificence, gutted. Along the far side of this was a sort of cloistered walk, looking out over the valley of the lower town, and it gave a clear view of the demolition of roofs and parts of houses. From here it was quite noticeable that some repairs already had been made, for the roofs of tarred paper and gravel indicating this showed prominently from the undamaged tile roofs nearby, not to speak of the other chasms of debris. Our inquiries for food from soldiers on the street gave us no clear direction to any mess, nor did a "Y" canteen prove more promising for food upon investigation, though they had tobacco, chewing gum and the like. A soldier told us that we could get doughnuts and hot chocolate at the Salvation Army's headquarters, but as that was four blocks back we didn't go to it, even though he had the legal evidence of proof for his statement in the shape of a greasy paper bag full of doughnuts.

Our trip off the hill was down a sharp descent walled on one side and with a turn of 180 degrees about two-thirds of the way down, besides one of 90 degrees at the top, and just ahead of us went one of the huge camions of the Engineer Corps. Its chauffeur must have had cold feet, for his truck simply skilled, varying its progress from sideways to slanting in the interval between bangs into the retaining wall, which were followed by labored backing up on the slippery surface. He finally managed to get his boat out of our way, and as we had gotten where retreat was out of the question, we joined him in a sigh of relief.

As now the devastated zone was before us, we here filled up all our tanks with gas and oil and then churning through seas of mud started on for Bras, from where we were to get a road eastward to Fort Douamont, planned as our final sight-seeing in the first day. From here on we met increasing evidence of again reaching a recently active zone; the road was much worse, the pitted countryside had at places the look of having been rooted over by some giant hog (perhaps that animal is the Boche's ideal). Camouflage of the road was common and often very elaborate, not only along the sides, but even overhead in bannerlike strips that gave the impression of a tunnel to be entered as we approached it. The camouflage was varied, wattling of twigs at times, cloth at times, sometimes solid, sometimes in lozenge checkering, like a gigantic veil over the face of the landscape. Reaching Bras we found a few walls standing, but not much to boast of. The officer of a labor battalion of negro troops here gave us some travel directions precise but incorrect, that took us far north of our desired Douamont. We started out over a road much worse than the Rue Nationale we had been on and progressed through a narrow valley among the rounded hills with the same denudation of the terrain as elsewhere, leaving bare as it were the bones of the earth's skeleton for comparison. This country is in contour much like the rolling country prairies of Western Kansas and now is markedly free from life and vegetation, but pitted with shell holes seamed with trench systems that wound from hill to valley, then under the road, and up on the opposite slope. Dugouts varying from a size sufficient for several men to the individual hole still hardly begun and showing varying skill and materials, lined the road and slope. We were well through the trench system again between Allies and Boche. The only signs of life we saw were the troops engaged in salvaging work and their dumps of reclaimed debris, wire, barbed and insulated, munitions, sheet iron, gear, were along the road. It was one of these groups engaged in loading a truck that enabled us to find our true location. It was at Beaumont, far north of Douamont, and as it was now too late to reach the latter point, we turned back and took advantage of the small amount of daylight left to walk over some of these battlefields. An engineers' encampment on a distant hill to our member from the Coast looked like an Alaskan village, and I now know how squalid and unsightly such a village must be; through the fields were scattered wire entanglements, fragments of eclat, nose-pieces of shells and some "duds." We left these latter severely alone. In one considerable shell hole was a French helmet with the perforation of a missile. On lifting it up a contained skull fell out, having a corresponding perforation through the forehead and then by closer inspection we could see part of the uniform with leather harness close beside, partly showing. Perhaps a corpse from previous years lately uncovered, perhaps buried by the shell explosion of his death. No marks indicated a grave, though through this countryside little groups of markers show where interments have been decently made and noted. The dates at time given with other facts of identification and the French and American can be easily distinguished in the design of the markers from those of the Boche. Dusk was falling when we bumped our way back to the ruined town of Vaucherauville, then across the Meuse River to another battered village remnant where we found a Signal Battalion of the 79th Division at supper. The sight of steaming food reminded us of our cold Corn-Willie lunch at Verdun, eaten en route, so we went in, found a Captain Flood and were hospitably received and fed by him. Their quarters were in a partly demolished house and they had just come back two days before from the Argonne where they had been heavily worked and had also heavy losses. In their present location they were feeding whoever came by and on this day 65 casuals had benefited before we arrived. Captain Flood would take no pay, saying that the Q. M. furnished him enough rations, that he had plenty of help also, and that they were glad to do this for any needing such assistance. His stories of the last two months added particularity to both our immediate surroundings and to the Argonne, and as we finished some of his officers came in for their evening meal. We were introduced to a fine-looking chaplain among them, who looked tired and worn. He had buried 700 dead since September 26th. We found these ruins had been Charny, and as we were headed for Montfaucon, about 12 miles away, we decided to try and reach there for the night. Well, it was a try-to-remember; we planned to go down the west bank of the Meuse to opposite Conservoye and then west by road said to be good, but we early took a wrong turn, of course, and found ourselves crossing the Meuse on a bridge not shown on our map. The soldier sentry guarding it told us it was the Meuse but could give little information otherwise. We managed, however, to turn gingerly on the narrow rutted road and went back up to the site of our error. On north we went from here; at Cumieres we found quite a camp under canvas of an Engineers' Battalion and a sign identifying the town, which was lost in the night. We couldn't see any remains, so we bumped on. Our headlights showed enough road ahead to enable sharp detours to be made to avoid holes, but much of the time we ran on first or second speed only, dodging shell holes, bumping on corduroy filling and wondering whether the road really led to any definite point. Dugouts along the side, camouflaging, rifle pits, shell holes, remains of shattered trees, all these were there, but no signs of life. Finally at a cross road we found a sign that said the bridge ahead was not equal to heavy loads and it gave also some village names towards our destination but with arrows at right angles to our course. The town was razed, absolutely, as far as we could see in the darkness, and we didn't know where we were until a flashlight showed a board sign without any arrow or directions with "Forges" on it. We concluded we were there, so revising our plans we here turned west and continued a slow bumping rough progress. After a time we found ourselves in some ruins, Bethincourt we discovered in the morning. No signs to give much information, but one corner remnant of a house still stuck up with some old signs still visible and an arrow pointed north under the name of a village that was on our map and that seemed promising again, so we turned north. Here we did get it and after an increasingly bad road, slowly traversed for some minutes, we concluded that perhaps the wisest thing would be to wait for daylight for guidance and a view of more than a few feet ahead. So we stopped at one side of the track. To our right was dimly visible a trench and some dugouts, barbed wire entanglements and besides only vacant darkness. As it was nearly 7 p. m. we only had 12 hours to wait for dawn. Two factions promptly developed "The healthy, wealthy and wise" as shown by an "early to bed" programme and the youngsters. We former ones turned the ambulance seats together to furnish a floor and putting blankets over us tried various postures for comfort, but with four trying to use the space two stretchers occupy normally it required a good deal of ingenuity to avoid experimenting at the expense of disfiguring adjourning faces and limbs. The young men meanwhile explored the adjoining dugouts, which though dry and containing bunk frames, still made no strong appeal for comfort, especially as cooties might well also have taken quarters there, so they built a fire on the level ground using a piece of corrugated iron as a base and an empty shell case as a back log, and doing it all not noiselessly, so that Captain Halliday was tempted to join them leaving his blanket behind. Finally we three remaining in the car (the chauffeur was curled up on the seat ahead), let down one side curtain and the end to ward off the breezes and lay longitudinally with our feet clumped with mud, forming a barricade at the back of the car. Soon old Cap'n Curran was sleeping soundly and Chandler's snores began to catch on all cylinders. I also was about gone when I heard Cap'n Halliday communing with himself—"Takin' up all the room! eh! Must expect us to sit up all night! eh!" etc. So I roused myself and by dint of leverage succeeded in compressing the other two into a sardine-like mass, and Halliday wormed his way into the space thus gained, but he couldn't find his blanket,—it had evaporated—gone, and only did it reappear with morning's light, contributing much to his roaming from ambulance to fire the rest of the night. Meanwhile the bank having gotten draughty, the bivouacers picked up the old hearth and moved the fire down into the trench which was about six feet deep to an angle where a dugout had apparently been excavated but not roofed over, and here they wrapped themselves in blankets to watch the slowly passing time; occasionally they made forays into the darkness with flashlights as precaution. They slithered through the mud and finally found a dump about a quarter of a mile away through wire entanglements and past shell holes filled with water, not to speak of the plain, awful road. This dump furnished a supply of fuel beginning to be sorely needed, and when I joined their group at 11 they had made one successful raid on it, bringing back also a pick and shovel to break up the boxes secured. I took the post of stoker now while they snoozed. At 2 a. m. we gained as recruits, Moffet, the driver, and Chandler, both driven down by cold feet, and Halliday continued to vibrate from fire to car bewailing the lost blanket. Youland came out of sleep thinking he had crossed the Styx with lugubrious moans and groans over the impressions that the irregularities of the ground had made on him. Freed, alone, rested like a veteran. About 3 a. m. I retired to the almost deserted ambulance again and secured two hours of rest.

At 5 a. m. there was a general foregathering about the fire, even Capt. Curran showing marked interest in warmth, and although the ambulance was only 25 feet away, a trip without a light to it was, indeed, an adventure and fraught with difficulties. Fortunately the night was mild and without rain or wind. At 6 dawn was approaching and a few stars had even broken through the clouds, so we had a hot breakfast of corned-beef hash, fortified with bread and butter and "Washington" coffee. Thereafter daylight appeared to come more rapidly; this may have been largely mental and caused by the basic fact of hot food. We were packed up again by 7, and looked ahead to see what possibilities there were for going along on this course. We found we were wise in stopping for the night when we did, for the trenches we occupied were first line ones; ahead was no-man's land and then the Boche system with concrete pill boxes facing our road, elaborate wire entanglements, and everywhere chewed up ground, abandoned munition caissons, wrecked wagons, former artillery sites with cover for the gun crews, the ruts of the munition trains. Our road evidently had been largely for military supply and a daylight view showed what demand getting up supplies and munitions without lights over and through this shell-wrecked, gun-swept stretch must have been made. Our previous hours with the warmth and light of a blazing camp fire enabled us to visualize what their absence would have meant, plus the whine of shells and the click of machine-gun bullets. We didn't dare try to go further along this road, especially as no cross road showed ahead, so we went carefully back to the last village, which under daylight was seen to be a wiped-out tangle in the midst of rounded hills and valley. We had a good piece of luck here in finding a big can of essence, almost full, in front of a ruined house that had probably been a supply post, for so much of our progress had been on low gear that doubts existed in our minds as to the sufficiency of our supply of gas, and this gave us a guarantee.

(To be continued.)

A BIG JOB

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 29.—The big job of collecting seven million dollars within the next week confronts State Treasurer, Friend W. Richardson.

The corporation franchise tax is now due and all companies great and small must pay or lose their rights to do business. The tax becomes delinquent next Monday evening and several thousand corporations must rustle or be shut out.

The total amount of franchise taxes levied for 1918 was $17,693,832.00 and of this amount the State Treasurer has already collected more than ten million dollars.

U. S. IRISH POLICE HAVE NAUGHT ON M. P.'S

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2. (By Mail).—The handsome Irish coppers who ramble along Riverside Drive making love to all the nursemaids haven't anything on these military policemen of ours over in France. The boys with "M. P." on their arms are the army's real lady killers.

For some reason or other a certain French town quite noted for its pretty girls was declared "out of bounds" to American soldiers. Doughboys who arrived at its outskirts were met by "M. P.'s" who waved them back to camp. To add to their chagrin the parting soldiers often saw the military policemen pausing on their beats to chin with the town's pretty girls.

The French kids promptly caught on to the situation. They spotted the initials "M. P.'s" and nicknamed the military policemen "Mademoiselle Promenaders."

FRENCH WOMEN SEE AMERICAN MOVIES

(By United Press)

PARIS, Jan. 10. (By Mail).—Moving pictures and education are not easily divorced these days.

Another role than that of pedagog now falls upon the film drama. Its new mission is to make and intensify morale. Possibly it will play the part of employment agency to the women of France.

To them after their four long years of labor in munition shops behind the lines the moving picture is taking courage.

The French woman who has recently lost her job in the munitions shop is finding through the medium of moving pictures that there are other jobs for women than those created by the urge of war.

Living her life within the doors of her own home, realizing the necessity for being a good cook, a good housekeeper and something of a seamstress and milliner, the woman of France found herself quite unprepared when the war broke out. But despite her many handicaps, she went. It will be many a long day before the world will cease singing the praises of the women of France without whose work, M. Clemenceau is said to have remarked, "the war could not have gone on for twenty minutes."

The war went on and the armistice was signed. And today the French women are faced with a greater problem than any brought to them by war.

"My home is gone. My relatives are dead. What shall I do? Where shall I go next?"

These are questions that are troubling the French women now that the war is over.

For many the questions will be answered through moving pictures. While the war was in progress the men in cantonments in France were entertained with views of what was doing at home. In many of the Liberty theaters pictures were shown that stimulated morale by bringing cheer and facts to the minds and eyes of the boys.

If this could be done while the guns were rattling overhead, why not the more adequately in an after-war program?

Thus has the American Y. W. C. A. argued. And it is likely to show the women of France the kind of work that women of the world are doing that this organization has brought a moving picture exhibit to France to be shown in its foyers (social rooms in industrial districts); hotels for women war workers and huts for nurses.

In all the centers opened by the Y. W. C. A. in France under its 126 secretaries these pictures are to be shown.

Beside industrial phases the exhibit contains many pictures of large cities in America and other countries. There is a "better baby" film which shows the most modern methods of infant care. A series of national child welfare charts, dealing with the following subjects is included in the exhibit. Prevention of tuberculosis in childhood; healthy babies and children; care for saving mothers' and babies' lives; early habit forming; growth through play; growth through study and growth through work.

Showing the work that women may do and are doing successfully are pictures of women engaged in various sorts of factories, other than those connected in any way with war or war emergencies; views of the celery industry of Florida; women at work in rural districts, and a picture showing use of modern farm implements.

These films have been collected by Miss Sutherland Griffith of Los Angeles, Cal., who formerly was a moving picture actress and who knows the industry from the inside out. Under Miss Griffith's direction it is planned also to have pictures made of Y. W. C. A. work in America and other countries.

One of the big film ventures of the Y. W. C. A. is now being carried on in France by Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, formerly commissioner of charity and corrections for the city of New York, and more recently head of the woman's department of social hygiene for the U. S. government. Under her direction pictures descriptive of all the Y. W. C. A.'s activities in France are being made. These are to be used in connection with lectures that will be given by herself, and workers under her, upon their return to America.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Glendale Sanitarium take pleasure in announcing that their dining room is now conducted on the European plan and is open to the public, especially to those who appreciate a good, clean, wholesome, vegetarian diet at very moderate prices.

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Dinner, 1:00 to 2:00 p. m.
Supper, 6:00 to 7:00 p. m.

WORKER WARNS OF BRITAIN'S PROBLEM

(By United Press)

LONDON, Jan. 15. (By Mail).—Indicative of England's reconstruction problems is the folowing remarkable letter published during the general elections campaign:

"Messrs. Candidates: It is to you that I address these words. I have read your appeals for my suffrage, but I have not found what I sought. I will give you a plain statement of my life and position; it may help you to understanding.

"I am a journeyman shipwright, married, and have three children, aged 13, 10 and 8 years, the two elder being boys. I have been working at my trade 30 years. At this moment, I am possessed of 50 pounds (about $250) in money and a small houseful of furniture. I am a teetotaler and do not gamble; my only vice is smoking. I am insured against sickness and death. If I die tomorrow my wife will receive about 100 pounds ($500) to face the world with. If I live to 60 and no long period of unemployment or sickness intervenes, I shall have probably 150 pounds ($750) saved. I can retire at that age with 8 shillings (about $1.92) per week from my trade union, with a prospective other 5 shillings (about $1.20) a week at 70. If my health lasts I shall work to near the latter age.

"I have yet to place my children in some trade; this may take the greater part of my savings.

"Twice during my lifetime I have seen those savings swept away, once during the 8-hour strike of 1897—I was locked out indirectly as a consequence of it—and again during the great distress of 1906, when I was out of work for nearly 6 months.

"Now, Messrs. Candidates, you see my reward for a lifetime of toil. I am a skilled mechanic, one of labor's aristocrats, and have been both prudent and lucky. The great bulk of my fellows, the unskilled workers, are infinitely worse off.

"I was educated at a board school where I unfortunately learned to read. I read much.

"I read of a world that raced at Ascot, yachted at Cowes, shot in Scotland, and wintered on the Riviera. A world that bought First Folios of Shakespeare, and original works of Rembrandt and Corot, a world that paid its guineas to hear Patti, Caruso, and Paderewski. A world that, satiated with pleasure, tried big-game hunting in Africa or mountaineering in the Alps to cure ennui.

"I have read of such a world, and dreamt of it—that has been my portion.

"I have not been without my little pleasures. I once heard Patti sing; I stood and heard her divine voice, at the cost of a day's pay. Of travel I have had my share, when looking for work. Travel loses much of its charm under such circumstances. Once I spent a week at noisy, blatant, Blackpool; once, three days in London.

"I could have had more pleasure, but I have been prudent and saved for a rainy day.

"Now, Messrs. Candidates, you have heard my story. What of my brother, back, maimed and scorched, from that hell in France? What of that other brother, whose bones lie bleaching on the sands of Arabia?

"What of them and their children, and my children? What will you do for them?

"For myself, I do not ask much. I have grown used to my life, and have gone beyond much enjoying of another. But my children and their children, they are on the threshold of life. I have taught mine much of the joys and glories of that life; they are eager to cross the threshold.

"Messrs. Candidates, are you going to bar the door to them as you did to me?

"Think well before you promise not to; make sure that you intend fulfilment, for by the living God, retribution awaits you if you fail!

"Look to the East—what do you see there? 'Bolshevism' you may call it—its name is Nemesis. It is the offspring of injustice and despair.

"Look to it that you do not breed such a monster in these isles, for if you do it would be better that you die now.

"Messrs. Candidates, I thank you for your attention, and ask you most earnestly to weigh well my words."

"W. M. D."

What was formerly one of the prettiest chateaus in Sermaize-les-Bains, France, is now the Anglo-American Surgical Hospital, an institution which provides for the civilian population of that place. The owner turned the building and grounds over to the American Red Cross and the Society of Friends and the equipment of a modern hospital was installed within a few months. There are two American Red Cross nurses on duty there.

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